

of the habit, known as "docking," he does believe that much of the sympathy shown for the rich man's horses, so disfigured, horses that have every comfort, might be used to advantage on others less fortunate. The speaker referred to the brutal practices observed at one of the cheap horse markets in Kansas City, where worn out horses are bought and sold for prices that are equaled only when the hide is sold to the tannery. "These unhappy quadrupeds," said the doctor, "are the property of men who spend their money for everything except food for the horse, who are too lazy to water it, to clean its coat, or to give it a bed, in return for its faithful work. This sort of man should be given a jail sentence that would make him reflect before repeating the offense.

Traffic in Dilapidated Horses.

It is not only the starved and crippled animal that goes to the market. Diseased horses are sent there and sold, possibly to innocent persons, and the result is an outbreak of that dangerous and fatal disease, glanders. Cripples of all sorts, sore of body, and sore of limb; bony enlargements from sticks and clubs; all may be seen at any time. A remedy for all this can be found in the enforcement of existing laws and if they are not sufficient to cover the case, enact such laws that will.

"There is another thing that should be brought to the attention of the proper officers. This is the filthy condition of horses that are driven through Kansas City's streets, usually by a driver who is too lazy to groom the animal before beginning the work of the day. There is no excuse for this. The Humane Society of Kansas City includes some of the best citizens, but too many of them appear to imagine their duty done when their yearly subscription is paid. It is the intelligent coöperation of the public, no matter whether they belong to the society or not, that enables the officers to perform the greatest amount of good."—Kansas City Star, April 19, 1901.

THE JOURNEYS OF A MAGAZINE.

Probably no other magazines are read by so many people, as the copies of The Ladies' Home Journal that go to a Connecticut lady. After reading each number she forwards it to a sister in Scotland, where it is read by the household and neighbors, and carefully laid away till the end of the year. The twelve copies are then given to the stewardess of a Shetland Island steamer, who retains them until read by her and all the crew. Then they are left at a remote Shetland Island town, where they serve as a sort of circulating library, passing from house to house for a year or more, until they are literally worn out. In its journeys each magazine finds its way into scores of homes and is eagerly scanned by hundreds of eyes.

DAVID LEACH.

A Sketch of the Life of a Pioneer Nebraskan.

Hon. David Leach was born in Vinton county, Ohio, July 13, 1827. Mr. Leach lived with his parents on a farm until 18 years of age, when he attended R. S. Bacon's commercial college at Cincinnati, graduating therefrom in 1852. He accepted a position as clerk in A. T. Scovil's drug store in Cincinnati. After a time he returned to his home and took charge of Martin Owens & Co's store at the Cincinnati Furnace. While there he was awarded a contract to furnish ties for the Cincinnati & Marietta R. R. Co. November 11, 1852, he married, at No. 18 Barr street, Miss Jennie Davis, of Little Rock, Ark. Sometime after, he opened a general store at Jackson, Ohio. In 1853, Mr. Leach attended the world's fair at New York City. In the course of his business career, he traveled 30,000 miles by steamboat and railway in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1857, he took a trip west, by boat to St. Louis, thence via Hannibal to St. Joseph and from there into Kansas. Returning to Ohio, he closed out his business and removed to Bellevue, Neb., then the first town in the territory. He ordered \$1500 worth of goods to follow, and these were landed at Leavenworth, Kansas. The river being frozen over, from there they were hauled to Bellevue by wagons at a rate of \$6 per day for each wagon.

He was appointed postmaster at Bellevue in 1859. Mr. Leach crossed the plains six times during the period between '59 and '62, when the pony express ran through to California. In '61 he resigned as postmaster at Bellevue, and went to Denver, Col., where he manufactured the drums used by the First Colorado regiment. In '62 he returned to Bellevue, where he was appointed treasurer of Sarpy county, and was re-elected for ten successive years. During this period he was elected mayor of Bellevue for two terms. In '66 Mr. Leach was elected state senator from the district of Sarpy and Dodge counties. In '71 he entered the mercantile business at Papillion, and in '72 opened the first wholesale hardware store in the Grand Central building at Omaha. He received the appointment as notary public in '64 from Governor Saunders, which position he held, by reappointment, until his death.

Mr. Leach was school director at Bellevue and Papillion for twelve years. In 1881 he was appointed manager of the Allicanta Mining Co., of Leadville, Col. In 1882 he resigned and returned to Omaha, and from there he removed his family to Woodlake, Neb. He held a position in the United States

land office at Valentine, and, in 1887, was appointed postmaster at Woodlake, which office he held until his death, April 13, 1901. His store at Woodlake was the fourteenth he had owned during his business career.

LE ROY LEACH.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE CONSERVATIVE desires to acknowledge receipt of fifteen volumes

of Vice-President Roosevelt's writings, which include that very interesting book, entitled "The Rough Riders." This complete set is excellently executed from a mechanical point of judgment, and G. P. Putnam's Sons have succeeded in placing upon the book market, one of the neatest twenty-five cent editions which has yet appeared.

Each volume contains an excellent half-tone frontispiece, applicable to the matter which is contained in it, while the one entitled "The Rough Riders," has a half-tone likeness of Mr. Roosevelt in his "Rough Rider" uniform. In volume No. 1, "American Ideals" appears an excellent photograph of the vice-president.

From a literary view-point, these books are typical of Roosevelt. They are the very embodiment of a straightforward, honest and courageous conviction.

It is unnecessary to comment further upon Roosevelt's ability as an author. His reputation will be established by his readers, if it has not already been.

The subjects included are: "American Ideals," "Administration—Civil Service," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hunting the Grisly," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Hunting Trips on the Plains and in the Mountains," "The Rough Riders," "The Winning of the West," in six volumes, and "The Naval War of 1812," in two volumes.

There are two editions, paper and cloth.

HOW THE SLAVES WENT SOUTH.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, April 25, 1862.]

The Boston Gazette, published in old Massachusetts, and dated July 17, 1758, contains the following advertisement:

"Just imported from Africa, and to be sold on board the brig Jonney, William Ellery, commander, now lying at New Boston, a number of likely negro boys and girls, from twelve to fourteen years of age. Inquire of said Ellery on board said brig, where constant attendance is given. Note—The above slaves have all had the smallpox. Treasurer's notes and New England rum will be taken as pay."

There is a good text for a long sermon, but the subject requires but few words. Massachusetts, now so piously hostile to slavery, was, at that date and for half a century later, the great slave trader of the western hemisphere. Her ships, her men, her money and her enterprise,